THE PLANET

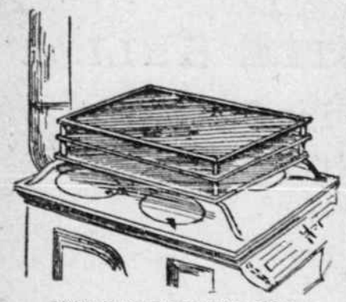
SATURDAY AUG. 25, 1900.

HORTICULTURE

HANDY EVAPORATOR.

One That Can Be Attached to an Ordinary Cook Stove and Is Easily Made.

An evaporator is a luxury few farmers can afford unless they intend going into the fruit business to quite an extent. The illustration shows a cheap and handy evaporator within the reach of all. The frames are made of any size desired, 3x4 feet being handy dimensions if the stove is large enough to accommodate it. Over the frames, which should be made of 2½ or 3 inch strips of board, screen wire netting is firmly tacked. For the legs to be fastened on the bottom frame, take four pieces of strap iron from a foot and a half to two feet long. Through one



COOK STOVE EVAPORATOR.

end of each iron drill two or three holes for screws. Fasten these to the bottom side of the frame with inch screws and then with a wrench or some other tool bend the legs in such a way as to leave a space of from a foot to 18 inches between the frame and surface of the stove. On the upper side and near the corners of the frame, drive in small nails so that they penetrate the wood deep enough to leave an inch in length sticking up. Over these slip four thread spools. By driving corresponding nails into the bottom side of the second frame to slip down into the spools, it is held in place. The third frame is fastened in the same way and as many more as desired can be added. The frames are high enough above the stove so as not to interfere with cooking. The fruit dried in this way is of a good quality, and the work can be done as rapidly as in a high-priced evaporator.—Orange Judd Farmer.

GRAPEVINE CULTURE.

Hints on the Preparation of the Soil and the Distance at Which to Set the Plants.

In preparing the land for grapevines, plow the ground deeply, and, if possible, subsoil. Then pulverize the ground thoroughly to give the small roots all the chance possible to develop. It is best to set the vines not nearer together than eight feet. The holes in which the vines are set should be each two feet square and from 18 to 20 inches deep. If a large number of vines are to be set, the land should be previously marked off, so that the rows of vines will be straight both ways; as this both improves the looks of the field and makes it easier to cultivate. One grape grower advises to keep the surface soil separate from the subsoil when digging the holes, and to put back this surface dirt first when filling up the holes. This will give the roots a good medium in which to develop. Once well rooted and growing, the vine can send its roots into the less congenial soil without experiencing a backset. In the fall, in regions where winter protection is needed, this may be obtained by plowing a furrow on each side of the row and throwing the dirt up toward the vines. In the spring this dirt must be leveled to admit of even culture. The vines may be staked and tied to the stakes till they are two years old, when they may be fastened to wires strung between the posts.—Farmers' Review.

Bees the Fruitman's Aids.

The necessity of cross-pollination of fruit bloom is a subject that should never be considered threadbare. Prof. Cook says his sister in California was wondering, in 1891, why her fruit trees were not bearing as well as usual. The trees bloomed, but the fruit did not set. Mr. Cook suggested that it might be caused by a decrease in the number of bees, and accordingly an apiarist was engaged to remove his bees to the place, and at once there was a marked benefit. She has kept the apiary there ever since. She feels that she can afford to pay for the presence of the bees, and she is right. While other insects might help pollination, this incident shows that bees are the thing for the business, and that in their absence the hope of a good fruit crop rests on a slim foundation.—American Bee Journal.

Successions of Vegetables.

Vegetables of which every garden ought to furnish a succession are radish, lettuce, peas, string beans, beets, cress and turnips. Every book that was ever written on gardening has advised "sowing for succession every ten days or two weeks;" yet only the gardens managed by gardeners hired specially to see to such things really furnish such successions. The farmer, in particular, is apt to neglect the garden, if he does not forget it altogether, after the first sowing. Perhaps it is a waste of time but, considering the amount which the garden contributes to the family living, it seems as though it should be worthy of better treatment.—Country Gentleman.

THE BEET ARMY WORM.

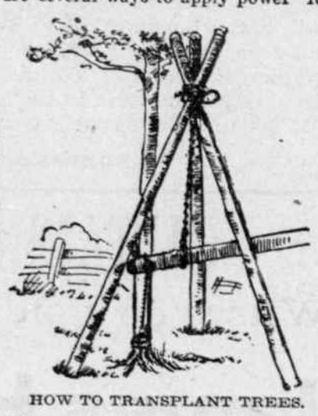
A New Pest That Has Recently Made Its Appearance in Large Numbers in Colorado.

Every kind of worm is called an army worm when it appears in sufficient numbers. A worm that has long been known to injure the beet last year appeared sufficiently numerous to be called the beet army worm. It was officially noticed by the entomologist of the Colorado experiment station. Last year a first brood of caterpillars appeared at about the time for thinning the beets and destroyed most of the plants after thinning. One method of destroying the early brood is to mix one part by weight of Paris green or London purple and 20 parts of common flour, and then dust the mixture over the plants, before sunrise in the morning. In this strength a light dusting will be sufficient. In the early morning the leaves have on them enough moisture to hold the flour and poison. It may also be applied after the leaves have been moistened by a shower. To apply the poison, make a small cheesecloth sack about five inches in diameter and ten inches deep. Fill it with the mixture of poison and flour and walk along a row of plants shaking the sack over them. This can be done quite rapidly when one has learned how and is economical of poison, and does not require wheelbarrow or wagon to carry pump and tank. When the plants become large, as in case of treatment for the second brood, it will probably be better to use a barrel or tank and spray pump.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Earth Should Be Left Clinging to the Roots and the Trunk Should Be Lifted Bodily.

The more earth that can be left to be transplanted, the more certain is the tree to live. It is wise, then, to dig about the tree so as to leave a bunch of earth about the small roots, following out and gently freeing the long roots as they are met in cutting a circle about the trunk. Then the tree must be lifted bodily, if possible. There are several ways to apply power for



HOW TO TRANSPLANT TREES.

this purpose, one of the best being shown in the cut. A tripod is rigged with three stout poles and lever is attached in the manner shown. As the tree is lifted a new "hold" can be secured by taking up the chain on the tripod. Where the tree is gripped by the chain or rope at the end of the lever the bark should be well wrapped in old cloth to prevent injury. If the ground is dry at the time of transplanting it will be necessary to thoroughly wet the ground all about the trunk, since the earth will cling together and to the roots much better in this way. If dry, the earth falls apart readily. Elms and maples are not difficult to transplant, but oaks must be moved with greatest care and with as little disturbance of the roots as is possible, if the trees are to live.—N. Y. Tribune.

SHALLOW CULTIVATION.

Horticultural Authorities Unite in Agreeing That It Is Most Effective for Orchards.

While it is an accepted fact that so far as conditions will admit thorough cultivation should be given during the early part of the growing season to the young orchard, at the same time it should be understood that the cultivation should be shallow, particularly close about the trees. With all plants, in cultivating care should be taken not to disturb the roots, and this is especially true as regards fruit trees or plants. While thorough cultivation is admittedly beneficial, it should always be given in a way that will not disturb or injure the roots.

With a little care the weeds may be kept down and the soil in good tilth by giving shallow cultivation. When plowing care should be taken to run shallow when close to the trees in order to avoid injury to the roots. When no crop is grown, if when the last cultivation is given the soil be left level, fine and mellow it will act as a mulch during the summer and aid very materially in retaining the moisture in the soil, and with newly-set trees this is quite an advantage, as many die the first year for want of moisture.—N. J. Shepherd, in Farmers' Voice.

Bores on Fruit Trees.

There have been published many methods whereby it was claimed borers on fruit trees may be destroyed, but orchardists agree that the work is altogether too laborious to pay. A number of preventives are also advocated, but if those consisting of washes, usually in the form of cement made of skim milk and hydraulic cement, are not carefully removed after the season of danger is over the growth of the tree is retarded. Undoubtedly the better way to prevent borers is to keep the soil in orchards well cultivated and the trunk of the tree clean of fungi and all other foreign growth, even of loose bark.—Farmers' Voice.

To Be Considered.

"Goin' to New York, Silas? You ought to run over to Paris."

"I might, if I understood French."

"Well, not understandin' it, Silas,

VARIOUS AND ENTERTAINING.

A permanent automobile exhibition has been opened in Berlin.

The czar of Russia's suite consists of 173 persons, of whom 73 are general and 76 extra aids de camp.

The ashes shipped from Canada for fertilizers are collected from house to house from householders, who use hardwood for fuel.

The French crown jewels were once famed for their beauty and value, but they have been mostly dispersed and are now owned by collectors and millionaires.

The horse business is good all the world over. One hundred and fifty thousand horses and mules have been landed in South Africa since the beginning of the war.

A scheme is on foot to establish in Buffalo a hotel for the accommodation of negroes. The men who are behind the plan say they expect to be ready for the entertainment of guests early in the fall.

The old Indian burying grounds in the suburbs of Sandusky, O., are to be made into city parks. The bones of the red men who have been buried there, some of them for nearly half a century, will be removed to some other spot.

There has been the usual summer drop of 2½ feet in the level of the Brooklyn bridge span, due to the heat, which has, as usual every summer, expanded the cables. The level of the center of the span in the coldest day in winter is taken as the standard from which the measurement is made.

English burglars are said to seldom receive more than 20 per cent. of the value of their booty from the buyers to whom they dispose of it, if it happens to be in any other form than coin. A £10 Bank of England note will bring about two pounds from a buyer; while £100 worth of plate would be worth only £15 or £20 to the thief, who must risk years of liberty in obtaining it, and so on with all other valuables.

SOME WORK AND SOME PLAY.

This year's yacht race for the kaiser's Heligoland cup was marked by the victory of a 35-year-old boat, the Fiona, built by the elder Fife.

Seven Harvard students who own and operate automobiles have formed a club and secured quarters for the storing of their machines near the university.

While William C. Whitney is abroad his son, Harry Payne, will attend to the former's racing interests in this country. Young Whitney is a strong athlete, a capital polo player, a good judge of horseflesh and a capable yachtsman.

The longest throw with a cricket ball is understood to be that of a player named Brown, who in 1819, on Walderton common, threw a ball a distance of 137 yards. It must be mentioned, however, that the ball weighed one ounce less than the regulation ball of to-day.

Pieces of sponge are utilized in the formation of a new playing ball, the sections being held together by wrapping cord and covered with a woven fabric, after which the usual cover of hide is put on, making an extremely light and substantial ball for water polo or handball.

"It's gittin' fashionable now, it seems, among the high-tone clubs to buy the most expensive chinyware they kin find," said the good old soul, looking up from her paper. "You don't say!" exclaimed her husband. "Yes, indeedy; it says here: 'The Boston club has just paid $2,000 for a new pitcher.'"—Philadelphia Press.

IN "GAY PAREE."

American women are said to be the most handsomely dressed at the Paris exposition.

Two hundred and fifty of the Paris police are mounted on bicycles. They carry a sabre on the handle in the daytime and a revolver at night.

The new way of shaking hands in Paris is to raise the elbow as high as the ear, and take the hand of your friend in yours, very lightly increasing the pressure as the hand descends to its original position.

James Allison, a Wichita man, who is serving as Kansas commissioner at the Paris exposition, writes to a friend at home complaining that his official position demanded unwonted compliance with fashion's decrees. "Instead of going about in one-gallus style," says Mr. Allison, "I have to wear a plug hat, a Prince Albert coat, patent leather shoes and gloves—white gloves at that.

A notable character in Paris is Mme. Duperron, who sells newspapers at the exposition of this year, just as she did at the exposition of 1855. Her mother being English, Mme. Duperron speaks that language as fluently as her native French, and her principal trade is in English and foreign newspapers. Lord Henry Seymour, Lord Lytton, the marquis of Dufferin and others of the "old English colony" were her friendly patrons, and many well-known figures in the English and American colonies of today are to be seen at her stall.

ODDS AND ENDS.

More than half the population of the earth has direct access to the Pacific.

The "wickedest bit of sea" is encountered in rounding the Cape of Good Hope for the eastern ports of Cape Colony.

For lithographing, a peculiar variety of stone is required, which comes for the most part from the village of Solnhofen, in Bavaria.

To possess a poodle with the owner's monogram neatly clipped in its curly hair is the latest thing necessary to complete the happiness of the London society woman.

A Valuable Servant.

The servant girl entered the room with noticeable hauteur and awaited the pleasure of her mistress.

A bright, cheery fire burned in the grate, a fact which has no direct bearing upon the points to be related, but which is worthy of notice as a concurrent circumstance.

"Mary!"

The voice of the mistress was softly modulated, as is usual with mistresses

"I wish to raise your salary."

The girl clung to the lace curtains for support.

"Yes, Mary," the lady continued, "I don't know what we should do without you. Of course, you have broken dishes, and all of that, Mary, but the police protection we've had since you've been with us is something immense. You are a good girl, Mary."

It was a new experience for the domestic, and she had no course but to leave the room in silence.—N. Y. News.

Mayor of Dublin's Dignity.

The lord mayor of Dublin maintains a degree of pomp and circumstance far greater than that of any other civic dignitary in the United Kingdom outside of London. His official residence is a stately edifice, with ample accommodations for entertaining, including "the round room," a vast chamber constructed when the city entertained George IV. The equipages and powdered footmen of his lordship would do no discredit to his brother official in London. The lord mayor receives £3,000 a year, but it must be remembered that £3,000 a year in Dublin goes further than it does in London. The chief magistrate has enjoyed the title of lord since the time of Charles II. By far the most distinguished holder of the office was Daniel O'Connell.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Blessings of Monarchy.

The unconscious humor of the Irishman still lives. Last week a friend of mine was sitting in Phoenix park, when to him appeared a ragged old chap, most gloriously intoxicated. "God save the queen, sor!" said he to my friend. "Certainly," was the reply. "God save Queen Victoria!" reiterated the old fellow. "By all means. Send her victorious, happy and glorious!" "That's right, sor! I wish she'd come to Dublin every year, every month, every day, sor! Think of what she's done for the country; think of all the good she does to people. Why, look at me; here am I, as drunk as h—l, and never paid a penny for it."—London Daily News.

Airlie's Ancient Title.

The earl of Airlie, who was killed in battle near Pretoria, at which Lord Roberts defeated Commandant Botha, boasted a title 250 years old. For 150 years before the creation of the earldom in 1639 his ancestors had been Barons Ogilvy of Airlie. David Stanley William Drummond Ogilvy was his full name. He was born in 1856 and entered the army young, becoming a lieutenant at 18 and gradually rising in rank until he became colonel of the Twelfth royal lancers. Through generation after generation his family has been noted for the gallantry of its sons, and the dead earl was no exception.—Detroit Free Press.

Extinct Giants of Guam.

Were there giants in the old days in our latest possession, Guam? The present races are Melanesian and Malay, with occasional Negritos. But these men could never have built the massive forts that dot the isles—forts as massive as those of Yucatan. The walls range in height from eight feet to forty. In one wall a corner stone ten feet by two and one-half by six was found 20 feet above the ground. How did the natives, who have left no trace of skill beyond a stone ax or two and an iron spearhead, rear those mighty walls?—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

No Means of Determining.

Miss Palmer—That was an awful accident to poor Mr. Jenks. It's a question now how long he'll live.

Miss Lorrimer—You surprise me. I heard he was getting along splendidly.

"So he is. But you see both his hands were cut off, and so, of course, he has no life-line at all."—Philadelphia Press.

Cause, Not Effect.

Cockney Tourist—Why, Donald, you surprise me. You don't like the English people, and yet you are married to an English woman—you have an English wife?

Donald (with a sigh)—Ay, man, that accoonts for't.—Stray Stories.

A Worthless Pup.

"Your dog bit me," said the irate victim, "and I want to know what you are going to do about it?"

"Do!" cried the owner. "Shoot the dog! I won't have an animal about me who shows such poor taste."—Philadelphia North American.

Her Point of View.

Saxby—How true it is, as Shakespeare says: "The good men do is oft interred with their bones."

Mrs. Saxby—Yes; I suppose as a general thing there is so little of it that it isn't worth saving.—Chicago Evening News.

A Sensitive Animal.

Assistant in Menagerie—Sir, it rains.

Keeper—Good heavens! Don't waste a minute, but take in that zebra. His color runs!—N. Y. World.

Corroborative Testimony.

Towne—There's one thing I've noticed about Downe; he has a habit of jumping at conclusions. Haven't you noticed it?

Brown—Well, I've observed that he always wakes with a start just as the minister is finishing his sermon.—Philadelphia Press.

Sized Him Up.

Charles—Did the tailor take your measure?

Algy—I guess he did. He said I'd have to pay in advance.—N. Y. Journal.

Cheering Prospect.

"Well, there's a good time coming," remarked Easyton, cheerfully.

"Yes, replied Botkins. "My wife's going away, too."—Town Topics.

Arousing Him.

Mrs. Dimpleton—It is time to give the baby his milk and the dear little soul is asleep. I want him to wake naturally.

Dimpleton—That's easy. I'll snore a few times.—Puck.

She Had to Get Well.

Mrs. Nurvus—Do you think I'm going to die?

Dr. Young—Dear me! I hope not. I haven't lost a patient yet, and to save my life I don't believe I could make out a certificate.—Judge.

Not So Stupid.

Ruby—Kirby Dawdler is so dull; he always remembers that he has just heard something funny, but he never can remember what it is.

Jacynth—Don't be so hard on him. I think he does pretty well to remember that he has heard something funny. —Detroit Free Press.

Thoughtful.

Judge—Have you anything to say before the sentence is passed?

Accused—One thing, your honor: Consider the youth of my attorney. Remember how hard he tried and show what consideration you can for him.—N. Y. World.

A Safety Clause.

He—I think I'll eat a third slice of watermelon.

She—So will I.

"No, you don't; if we both get sick who's to go for the doctor?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Cause for Concern.

She—Papa is worried about our future.

He—What does he say?

"That he fears I won't be able to support you as you are living at present."—N. Y. World.

The One He Wore.

Hodge—I've got a suit of clothes for every day in the week.

Podge (suspiciously)—I never see you wear any but the one you have on now.

Hodge (cheerfully)—That's the suit. —Town Topics.

The Discouraged Lover.

Daphne is a summer beauty, but her grace my poor heart mocks,
For I know I could not buy her such a lot of fluffy frocks.
—Chicago Record.

Foolish Boy.

There was a man in our town,
And he was not so wise.
He bet upon a ten-to-one
And won to his surprise.
And when he found his roll had grown,
With all his might and main
He went against a faro bank
And lost it all again.
—N. Y. World.

AS IT SHOULD BE.

Susie—That ain't no way to play Adam and Eve. You'll have to give me the first bite.—N. Y. Journal.

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